

Interior At A Glance

The Department of the Interior (Department or Interior) is America's principal conservation agency. The Department serves as steward for approximately 429 million acres of America's public lands and for the natural and cultural resources associated with these lands. These assets are valued for their environmental resources, recreational and scenic opportunities, cultural and historical resources, vast open spaces, and the resource commodities and revenue they provide to the Federal government, States, and counties. Interior also supervises mineral leasing and operations on more than 564 million acres of mineral estate that underlie both Federal and other surface ownerships.

Since Congress created the Department in 1849, Interior's role has evolved from being a general housekeeper for the Federal government to becoming the steward for its natural and cultural resources and the administrator of its trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes. This mission is achieved through hundreds of programs and activities carried out principally by Interior's eight bureaus. Interior's bureaus have separate but often related missions, programs, and customers. Departmental Management provides leadership, management, and coordination as well as support services used by all the bureaus to accomplish their work.

Organization

Most of the public lands under the purview of Interior management were once a part of the 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands acquired by the United States between 1781 and 1867. Land administered by Interior

represents about 19 percent of America's land surface and approximately 66 percent of all federally owned land. Each of America's 50 states, the U.S. associated Pacific Insular areas, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico contain lands administered by the Department of the Interior.

Interior-administered lands include the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, and the vast expanses of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or FWS) manages lands primarily to conserve and protect fish and wildlife and their habitats. The National Park Service (Park Service or NPS) manages 376 parks to conserve, preserve, protect, and interpret the Nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The Bureau of Land Management is guided by the principles of multiple use and sustained yield in managing its public lands. Congress has defined multiple-use management of the public lands and their various resources used as that which best meets both present and future needs of the American people. The resources and uses embraced by the multiple-use concept include energy and mineral resources; natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; range; timber; and wildlife and fish habitat.

The Department has significant responsibilities related to energy and minerals production and use. The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and collects and distributes mineral revenues generated from Federal and Indian lands to States, tribes, individual Indian mineral owners (allottees), and the U.S. Treasury. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is responsible for ensuring that coal mines are operated in a safe and environmentally sound manner and lands

Mission
"To protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes."

are restored to beneficial use following mining, and for mitigating the effects of past mining through the reclamation of abandoned mine lands. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation or BOR) is the largest supplier and manager of water in the West and the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) supplies the scientific information needed to make sound natural resource management decisions and to mitigate the effects of natural hazards such as volcanoes and earthquakes. The USGS is also a primary source of data on the quality and quantity of the Nation's water resources and is the Federal government's principal civilian mapping agency.

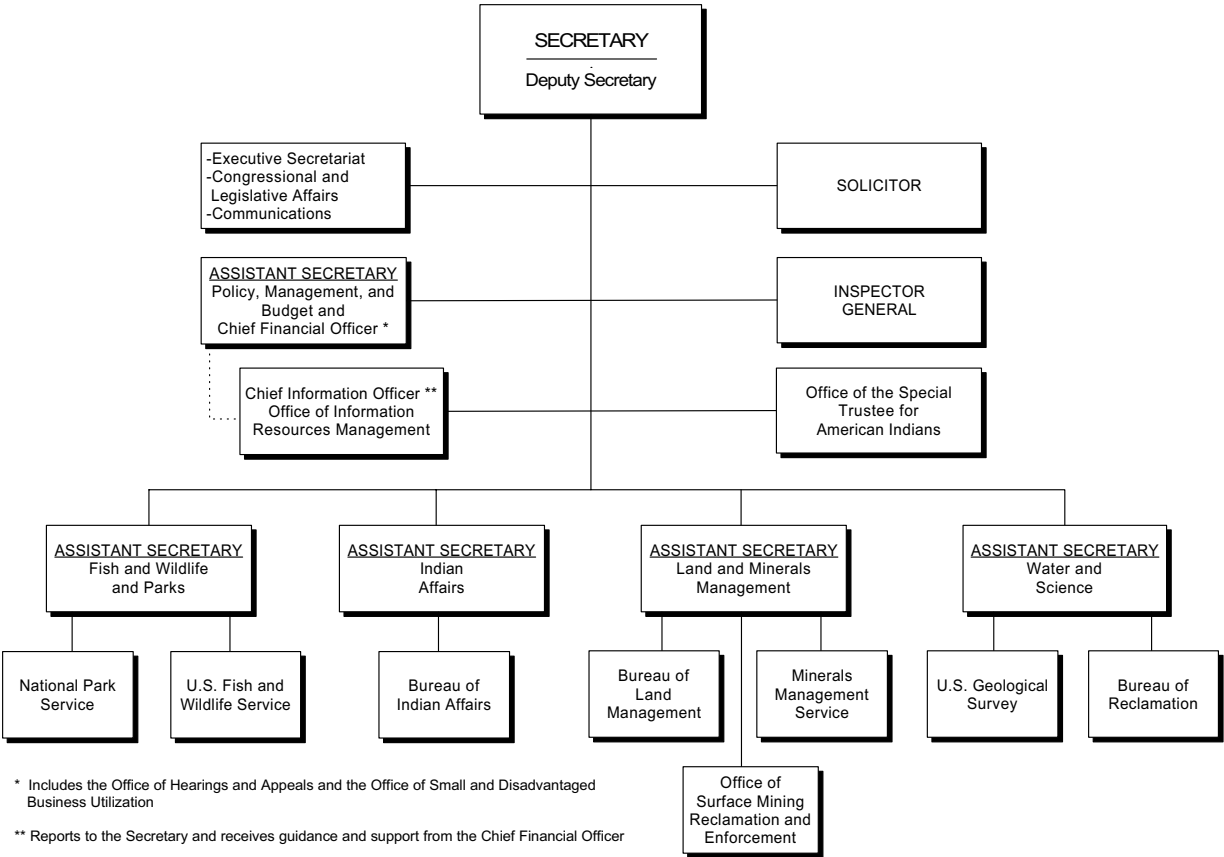
The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) carries out the Federal government's trust responsibilities to American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.

Strategic Goals

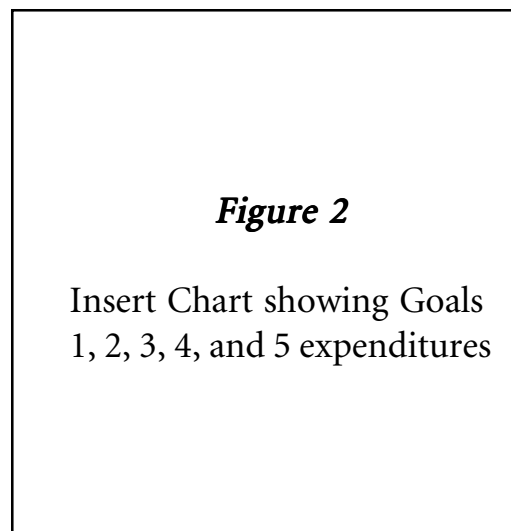
As steward of America's natural and cultural resources, the Department of Interior has five strategic goals:

- Goal 1 - Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources
- Goal 2 - Provide Recreation for America
- Goal 3 - Manage Natural Resources for a Healthy Environment and a Strong Economy
- Goal 4 - Provide Science for a Changing World
- Goal 5 - Meet Our Responsibilities to American Indians and Island Communities

Figure 1

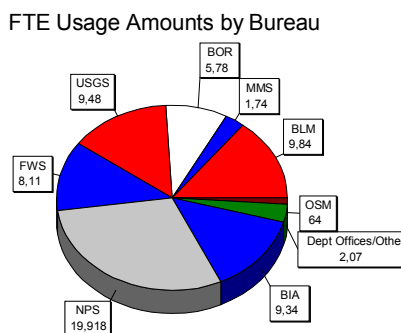


Collectively, these five goals unify the diverse missions of the Department. They provide the strategic direction for managing and investing taxpayer resources to protect and preserve our natural and cultural heritage for future generations. *Figure 2* shows 1999 expenditures for the Department's five strategic goals.



Interior is responsible for collecting billions of dollars in fees and other revenues. The Minerals Management Service collected approximately \$_____ billion in revenue from offshore, oil, and gas royalties. Of this amount, approximately \$_____ was transferred to the U.S. Treasury.

Figure 3



Resources

The Department employs approximately 68,000 employees at more than 2,000 sites across the country. In 1999, Interior's Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) usage rate was 66,956, an increase of 468 or 0.7 percent compared to 1998. Figure 3 shows 1999 FTE usage rates by bureau.

Interior's operations are funded primarily by congressional appropriations of the general funds of the United States government. The Department's 1999 budget authority was \$10.5 billion, of which \$8.1 billion or approximately 77 percent was provided through current appropriations.